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## IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT & TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant:

Theo T.M. Bogaert et al

Paper No.:

Serial No.:

09/777,510

Group Art Unit:

3764

Filing Date:

February 6, 2001

Examiner: D. D. DeMille

For:

**Intraocular Lenses** 

## TRANSMITTAL OF SUPPLEMENTAL REPLY BRIEF

Mail Stop Appeal Brief - Patents Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Dear Sir:

Submitted herewith in triplicate is a Supplemental Reply Brief in response to the Supplemental Examiner's Answer mailed September 17, 2004.

Please charge any fees required in connection with the present communication to Deposit Account No. 04-1133.

Respectfully submitted,

Holly D. Kozlowski, Reg

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I hereby certify that this paper is being deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage as first class mail in an envelope addressed to: Mail Stop Appeal Brief-Patents; Commissioner for Patents; P.O. Box 1450; Alexandria, VA 22313-1450 on November 17, 2004.

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## SUPPLEMENTAL REPLY BRIEF

Mail Stop Appeal Brief - Patents Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Dear Sir:

This Supplemental Reply Brief is in response to the Supplemental Examiner's Answer dated September 17, 2004.

The Supplemental Examiner's Answer maintains that Figure 17 as well as Figure 26 of Feingold teach embodiments where it is desired to have a non-spherical posterior surface and that other figures disclose embodiments that teach a posterior surface having a flawless curve free from discontinuities and points of inflection to avoid contact with the natural leans that would suggest the embodiment of Figure 17 would also have a surface free from discontinuities and points of inflection to avoid contact with the natural lens.

Applicants submit that this assertion from the Supplemental Examiner's Answer is not supported by the evidence of record and impermissibly employs hindsight in modifying the teachings of Feingold to result in the presently claimed intraocular correction lens. That is, as Applicants have previously noted, Figure 17 of Feingold appears to disclose a lens having a point of inflection, R8. Moreover, while certain figures of Feingold appear to disclose a posterior surface free from discontinuities and points of inflection, these figures disclose spherical posterior surfaces. For example, the lens of Figs. 1 and 4 have a single inner curvature SRi, rather than a non-spherical concave posterior surface as presently claimed.

Moreover, contrary to the Examiner's assertion, Applicants find no teaching by Feingold that any of the disclosed lens are provided with a posterior surface having a flawless curve free from discontinuities and points of inflection to avoid contact with the natural lens of the eye. Rather, Feingold discloses that at least a part of the posterior surface of the intraocular lens is separated from the interior surface of the natural crystalline lens to form a spacing between the intraocular lens and the natural crystalline lens (column 5, lines 4-8). Finally, the Examiner has failed to provide any motivation, other than Applicants' disclosure, for modifying the lens configuration of Fig. 17, which appears to include a point of inflection, to include a feature of Figs. 1 and 4 which disclose lenses having a spherical posterior surface. Thus, the assertion in the Supplemental Examiner's Answer and the asserted modification of the figures of Feingold are not supported by the evidence of record.

Finally, the Supplemental Examiner's Answer also again relies on the teachings of Wanders. However, the Examiner has yet to indicate how the teachings of Wanders, directed to a contact lens, are relevant to an intraocular lens as taught by Feingold which is designed to provide a spacing from the natural crystalline lens. The requisite motivation for combining references is therefore absent and the rejection based on the combination of Feingold and Wanders should be reversed.

For the reasons set forth above, in Applicants' Reply Brief and in Applicant's Appeal Brief, it is believed that the rejections under 35 U.S.C. §103 should be reversed. Favorable action by the Board is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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